

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

NUMBER 234

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
HOLT, BOWER & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS.  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWER, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,  
one column square.

1 Square 1 day, \$1.75  
do 1 week, 1.00  
do 2 " 2.00  
do 4 " 4.00  
do 8 " 6.00  
do 12 " 8.00  
do 16 " 12.00  
do 20 " 15.00  
do 24 " 18.00  
do 28 " 20.00  
do 32 " 24.00  
do 36 " 28.00  
do 40 " 32.00  
do 44 " 36.00  
do 48 " 40.00  
do 52 " 44.00  
do 56 " 48.00  
do 60 " 52.00  
do 64 " 56.00  
do 68 " 60.00  
do 72 " 64.00  
do 76 " 68.00  
do 80 " 72.00  
do 84 " 76.00  
do 88 " 80.00  
do 92 " 84.00  
do 96 " 88.00  
do 100 " 92.00

Car in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year, each  
for 3 lines, \$1.00 per year for advertising in space  
Special rates for classified and trade inquiries having  
prospective ordinary advertisements, 1/40 per cent advance  
on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, &c., half page, \$1.00.

Business cards accompanied with directions will  
be inserted till paid, and charged for accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
This rule will not be varied from.

Advertising will be collectable quarterly.

Business Directory.  
JOHN NEWELL,  
Wholesale and retail druggist and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

H. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Heale's Hat Store,  
Residence, five doors south of the First Church.

L. J. BARROWS,  
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of  
Academy and Wall Streets, Oct. 22dawf

M. B. JOHNSON,  
Artist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the  
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. 2dawf

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,  
Counselors at Law, Hyatt's House, Block, Janesville, Wis.  
M. KNOWLTON A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

EDWARD A. PEASE,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers  
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

J. H. MCKEEON,  
G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,  
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence,  
Academy St., a few rods northwest of Milwaukee  
depot, Oct. 22dawf

H. A. PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the  
American Express Office. mydawf

HANFORD A. MUDSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Murphy  
Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

J. O. F.,  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on  
Wednesday evening of each week. 2dawf

J. A. PEAKHAM, N. G.,  
MENNEMAN, CASSODAY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's  
block, Janesville, Wis., furnish abstracts of title  
and loan money. 2dawf

NEW YORK CASH STORE,  
Smith & Bruckly, Wholesale and retail dealers in  
dry goods, Crocker, Solar Lamp, Hats and shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready Made Clothing and  
every kind of merchandise at the very lowest cash  
prices. 2dawf

MERRILL & COESTOCK,  
Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville,  
Wis. 2dawf

WILLARD MERRILL, U. S. Court Commissioner.  
H. W. COMSTOCK.

J. M. MAY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's  
Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-  
waukee Streets.

W. M. BROWN,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

TIME GUARANTEE.  
All shipments received at the door of the shipper and  
delivered at destination rates of carriage.

The well known reputation of this line in transpor-  
tation, and the low rates of carriage during the last ten  
years, will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts  
made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch  
also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in  
time and rates, for westward bound business. Our  
freight cars are transported by freight and fast express  
trains, and hauled by our own men at all points  
of transfer.

Any loss or damage will be promptly ad-  
judged at cost.

For rates or further information, inquire at the  
American Express Company's office.

Janesville, July 1st, 1863. M. W. WARREN, Agent

2dawf

USEFUL GOODS!

HAIR BRUSHES,  
English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES,  
English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

INFANTS' BRUSHES,  
very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,  
BATHING TOWELS,  
SPONGES, &c.,  
for the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS  
POMADES, HAIR OILS,  
FINE COLOGNE,  
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,  
TALLMAN & COLLINS',  
Druggists.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriver.

FAIRBANKS'  
STANDARD  
SCALES  
OF ALL KINDS.

Also,  
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER  
PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
315 Lakeside, Chicago.

Merchants to buy only the genuine. 2dawf

Piano Forte and Organ  
MRS. S. FOORD

Will be happy to give instruction to those who  
may desire it.

Piano Forte & Organ Music

Harmony and Thorough Bass, Proficiency in  
Music, three doors south of the Methodist Church.

M. B. Instruction given at the residence of the organist.

Janesville, Feb. 21, 1863. 2dawf

## FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL —OF— NEW SPRING GOODS!

## RIORDAN & LEECH

Have now open and ready for inspection, the first

## NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased during the late panic in the gold market and are offered to the public:

## FULL TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS

than other merchants, who were not early in the field, will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of English, French and American.

## DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Linens, Pure Stripes, Brocade Mohairs, Londo, Drapery and Check Lustres, Quilted Alpacas, Ropy Duketts, Pol De Ouerre, Handwoven Opera Cloths, Wool De Laines, &c., &c., Beautiful Milled, French and American Drapery, Ropy Hops, Muslins and Organdies. The very newest styles in American and French.

## PRINTS!

warranted first colors, the patterns of which have been confined exclusively to our store.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain and Fancy Colored.

## DRESS SILKS,

Double-faced Black, Figured Linens, Double-faced Color and Dress Silks, New styled in small Check Silks in all Colors, together with a full line of Double Lustre Oil Bolled Black Silks of the celebrated brand of Black & Co., Loup, Edam, &c. &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

## EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sets, Knitted Collars, Tape Edge Collars, Organ Collars, English Thread Lace, Gimpure and Brussels Lace, Broidered and Plain Hints, &c., &c.

## LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,

Gloves, &c., Alexander's best Colored and Black Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, Ladies' and Men's Lace Mitts, L. C. Alida, Orsay Linen Hints, Gent's Color & Bordered and Plain Hints, &c., &c.

## CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

In this department we have always been ahead and intend keeping so. We have the best stock of Cloaks and Shawls in town, and have made arrangements with all the principal manufacturers to supply us semi-monthly with the latest styles, as well as to manufacture for us.

Our stock is now in full line of

## CLOTHING CLOTHES

comprises all the different shades of Middlesex and Wellington Clothing, which we guarantee to

have used in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

## BELL FIFTY CENTS PER YARD

can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortun-  
ately enough to secure an entire case of each of the above brands of cloaking, we propose to give the same to our customers

we intend giving our customers the

## FULL BENEFIT OF OUR GOOD LUCK,

and do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during our time in trade. We are also supplied with the very latest styles of

## TRIMMING'S

available for the different designs of cloaks worn this season.

It is unnecessary for us to further corroborate our ex-  
cellence, the reputation we have already acquired in  
this country, and it is sufficient guarantee that what we say is truth, and we only ask the favor

## OF A CALL

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

## IS SUPERIOR

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city.

2dawf

## FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL

will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

No family should be without it. It is within the reach of all, the price being

## ONLY 25 CENTS!

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be returned.

We say this, knowing its merits, and feel con-  
fident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

## DO NOT WASTE AWAY WITH COUGHING,

but procure it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

## TWO OR THREE DOSES WILL INEVITABLY CURE

Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

## STUBBORN COUGH,

yet, though, it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being perfectly reliable.

It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be

## ADMINISTERED TO CHILDREN OF ANY AGE,

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

## IN CASES OF CROUP,

we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

No family should be without it. It is within the reach of all, the price being

## ONLY 25 CENTS!

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"CHAS. H. BROWN." DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

1 square, 75  
do do 8 weeks, 200  
do do 12 weeks, 300  
do do 4 months, 600  
do do 2 months, 800  
do do 6 months, 1000  
do do 12 months, 1200  
do do 1 year, 1500  
do do 3 months, 1000  
do do 6 months, 1200  
do do 1 year, 1500  
do do 2 years, 2000  
do do 3 years, 2500  
do do 4 years, 3000  
do do 5 years, 3500  
do do 6 years, 4000  
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do do 12 years, 7000  
do do 13 years, 7500  
do do 14 years, 8000  
do do 15 years, 8500  
do do 16 years, 9000  
do do 17 years, 9500  
do do 18 years, 10000  
Carries in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each  
for 5 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.  
Special Notices, included and kept inside, having pre-  
ference of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance  
on ordinary rates.

Advertisers not accompanied with directions will  
be inserted till 10 a.m., and charged accordingly.

All rates of advertising will be charged for in ad-  
vance. This will not be varied from.  
Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Decr 10, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

We were fortunate enough to secure this morning by private hands a copy of the three o'clock yesterday's edition of the Chicago Journal, containing a portion of the President's Message. A thorough search through the city failed to obtain a copy of the five o'clock edition, which probably contained the completion of the document. We add this afternoon, from the Tribune, as much more of the message as we have time to put in type, and shall finish it tomorrow. It came by telegraph, and is marked by these errors which seem inseparable from that mode of transmission.

By the way, the five o'clock edition of the Chicago Journal, which used to come to us in the morning mail, and which was of material benefit to us, now reaches us in the afternoon of the next day, when it does not take a pilgrimage to some unknown land and gets around to us two or three days after publication.

An Important Proclamation.

President Lincoln has issued an important proclamation offering a FULL PARDON to all persons in the seceded states, on specified conditions, except certain classes excepted from its provisions. It also announces the terms on which the loyal citizens of any seceded state may retain their former state organization. We are prevented from publishing this proclamation by an unfortunate condition of the help in our office, which prevents us from doing as we would like.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE FAITH AND HOME OF REPARATIONS:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between this government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The supplementary treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

I shall submit for the consideration of the senate, the convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 16th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that rapidly improving part of the country.

SPAIN'S MARITIME JURISDICTION.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the senate.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the impost upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The long pending controversy between this government and that of Chili, touching the seizure of Silini, in Peru, by Chilean officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty, the king of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate. Although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili, whom intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission, under the last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited minister to that Republic.

KNIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

Incidents occurring in the progress of

our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international law concerning the rights of foreign citizens in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerant, in whose behalf the government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult, or unpractical, to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information.

There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, in becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the government as citizens. Many alterations and great prejudices have heretofore grown out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration, that it might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of this government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

JAPAN.

In common with other western powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the minister residing there, for the damage he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yedo.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire, from our Pacific coast.

I recommended to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this Capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China and other central countries, are charged with the complications and extraordinary powers.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

EMIGRATION.

I again submit for your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and all our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons constitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of government. Injuries, unforseen by the government, and unintended, may, in some cases have been inflicted upon the subjects of citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on the land, and by persons in the service of the United States. As this government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service, on citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims, of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. During the course of the session, I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where degrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the admiralty court, and in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

THE INCOME OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The proper officers of the treasury have deemed themselves required by the laws of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not be in violation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty be-

tween the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls, as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a courtesy, which ought to be reciprocated, exempt our consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent that is indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally liberal to the international trade and commerce.

THE TREASURY.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law has proved a valid support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, have been promptly paid and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and balance in the treasury at its commencement, have been filled by the secretary of the navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of congress.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the post office department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the receipts of the postal revenue have nearly equalled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to \$11,314,000.84, and the former to \$11,063,789.59—leaving a deficiency of but \$150,417.25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to \$6,656,705.49.

The postal receipts of that year being \$2,015,722.19 less than those of 1863.

The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about 25 per cent., but the annual expenditures on account of the same have been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the post office department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the conference are best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and, as the basis of future conventions, inaugurating a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

THE INTERIOR REPORT.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to this department.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year, was 3,341,519 acres, of which 1,611 acres were sold for cash; 1,456,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under the laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes.

It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation on the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers. The grant to the states of the overfed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; and the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will, too, largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

(Concluded to-morrow.)

DIED.

December 8th, A.D. 1863, a little before midnight, after a short but painful illness, SUSAN, daughter of B. F. and Mrs. E. Pixley, aged six years six months and days.

Though called home too early to have developed those qualities of character which remain as a heritage to a large circle of surviving friends, yet she displayed in an unusual degree, for one of her age, traits which greatly endeared her to that now bereaved circle of which she was the favorite—traits which are a cherished memory to them now that she is gone. Under her great trial of suffering she exhibited a patient, calm thoughtfulness wonderful in a child; she several times referred cheerfully to her approaching death; she was bright, beautiful flower, watered by the dews of Holy Baptism, cherished by the gracious culture of God's Church, which disclaims not to acknowledge the membership of Christ's "little ones," for her advantage, though to the great grief of earthly father and mother, she is by her Heavenly Father thus early transferred from under this inclement sky, to the nearer presence, and more special care, of that Divine Head of which she was and is a member.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself with referring your attention to the report itself.

THE NAVY.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and energy.

The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has expanded. Yet, on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the navy department, it appears that more than 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of the prizes already sent in for adjudication amount to over thirteen million dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 558 vessels, completed and in course of completion; and of these seventy-five are iron-clad armored steamers.

The events of the war have given an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in the navy, completed and in the service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power; but, while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and sea-coast service, others, of greater strength and capacity, will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The changes taking place in navy vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power of ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repairs of modern war-vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such government establishments. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and all our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals.

While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons constitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of government. Injuries, unforseen by the government, and unintended, may, in some cases have been inflicted upon the subjects of citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on the land, and by persons in the service of the United States. As this government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service, on citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims, of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. During the course of the session, I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where degrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the admiralty court, and in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration.

THE LONG PENDING CONTROVERSY between this government and that of Chili, touching the seizure of Silini, in Peru, by Chilean officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty, the king of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly

respected magistrate. Although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili, whom intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission, under the last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited minister to that Republic.

KNIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

Incidents occurring in the progress of

our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international law concerning the rights of foreign citizens in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerant, in whose behalf the government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair the efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocations, and inducing them to enter

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Decr 10, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

We were fortunate enough to secure this morning by private hands a copy of the Chicago Journal, containing a portion of the President's Message. A thorough search through the city failed to obtain a copy of the five o'clock edition, which probably contained the completion of the document. We add this afternoon, from the Tribune, as much more of the message as we have time to put in type, and shall finish it tomorrow. It came by telegraph, and is marked by these errors which seem inseparable from that mode of transmission.

By the way, the five o'clock edition of the Chicago Journal, which used to come to us in the morning mail, and which was of material benefit to us, now reaches us in the afternoon of the next day, when it does not take a pilgrimage to some unknown land and gets around to us two or three days after publication.

## An Important Proclamation.

President Lincoln has issued an important proclamation offering a FULL PARDON to all persons in the seceded states, on specified conditions, except certain clauses excepted from its provisions. It also announces the terms on which the loyal citizens of any seceded state may retain their former state organization. We are prevented from publishing this proclamation by an unfortunate condition of the help in our office, which prevents us from doing as we would like.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOWS CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between this government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and so far as possible, accommodated in spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

The supplementary treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

## TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

I shall submit for the consideration of the senate, the convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that rapidly improving part of the country.

## SPAIN'S MARITIME JURISDICTION.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the senate.

## THE SCHELDT DUES.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imports upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

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our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international question touching the rights of foreign citizens in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult, or impracticable, to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information.

There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, in becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, still claim the interposition of the government as citizens. Many alterations and great prejudices have heretofore grown out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of this government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

JAPAN.

In common with other western powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the minister residing there, for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yedo.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire, from our Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this Capital and the national ports along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections, established with any reasonable outlet, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

## REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights, and in protecting our commercial interests. Our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labor and responsibilities, growing out of the war. They have for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, China, and other central countries, are charged with the complications and extraordinary powers.

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The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and balance in the treasury at its commencement, were \$901,125,674.86. The aggregate disbursements were \$895,796,630.65—leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of \$6,329,004.21.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$69,059,642.40; from internal revenue, \$37,640,757.95; from direct taxes, \$1,483,103.61; from lands, \$167,617.17; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,046,615.35; from loans, \$776,682,361.67—making the aggregate, \$901,125,674.86.

Or disbursements were \$232,533.22 for pensions, etc., \$4,216,026.59 for interest on the public debt, \$2,729,946.82 for War Department \$599,298,600.82, for the Navy Department \$63,211,105.27, for payment of the funded and temporary debt, \$181,386,635.07—making an aggregate of \$895,796,630.65, and leaving a balance of \$5,329,044.21; but the payment of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed, and that amount of \$181,065,635.07 should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts \$714,703,945.58—leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the past quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1863, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted; while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first, the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief; second, the organization of colored persons into the war service; third, the question of the exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock; fourth, operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General; fifth, the organization of the Invalid Corps; and, sixth, the operation of the several Departments—of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation on the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers. The grant to the states of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; and the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will, too, largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

## THE NAVY.

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The change taken place in navy vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power of ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repairs of modern war-vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such government establishments. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has been repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the navy department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to the establishment of a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present administration.

THE SILENT TRADE.

The performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in her resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustable quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available, and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public

## PAY UP.

All persons indebted to us by account or notes are required to pay up the same to us at the office of the First National Bank, on the 1st of January next. We wish to commence the new year with a clear record, and hence the property of every one to pay up now, and save us trouble and expense.

## WANTED.

A GOOD Housekeeper, in a small family, for about six months. Address Box 578, Janesville Post Office.

December 10, 1863.

FIELD & DODD.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 10th, 1863.  
 MAIL. ARMY. GLOBE. DEPART.  
 Chicago, through, and way. 8:00 A.M. 9:00 P.M. 12:00 M.  
 Chicago & N.W. 8:00 A.M. 9:00 P.M. 12:00 P.M.  
 Milwaukee, through, 10:00 P.M. 12:00 P.M. 2:00 P.M.  
 and way. 1:25 P.M. 2:00 P.M. 2:30 P.M.  
 Madison, P.D. & W. 4:00 P.M. 11:00 P.M. 12:00 P.M.  
 Milwaukee and way. 4:00 P.M. 11:00 P.M. 12:00 P.M.  
 Beloit, 4:00 P.M. 12:00 P.M. 8:00 A.M.  
 Oskaloosa and Atico 4:00 P.M. 7:30 A.M. 8:00 A.M.  
 Oskaloosa Mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 A.M. and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4:00 A.M.  
 Oskaloosa Mail to Madison arrives Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:00 A.M. and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9:00 P.M.  
 Oskaloosa Mail to Galesburg arrives Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10:00 A.M. and departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4:00 P.M.  
 Oskaloosa Mail to Waukesha arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4:00 P.M.  
 Oskaloosa Mail to Waukesha arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 4:00 P.M.  
 Oskaloosa Hours from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M.  
 Oskaloosa from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.  
 J. H. BURGESS, Postmaster.

### Printers Wanted.

We are in want of two good journeymen printers, to whom we can give full employment until the 1st of January.

### Telegraph.

We received no report last night. This morning's report came into the office about three o'clock in the afternoon, with the information that there would be no afternoon report as the eastern line is down. The forenoon report contains nothing of special interest.

**THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.**—We are not about to enter upon the dangerous ground of the disputes and rivalries as to the merits of the various sewing machines offered to the public, and in speaking a good word for the "Florence," we do not intend to disparage any other. For nearly two years we have had one of the Florence machines in use in our family, and found it easily managed, always in good order, capable of a great variety of different kinds of work, and altogether a valuable machine for family work. Mrs. Bayner, in the post office block, is the agent for its sale, and is prepared to fill any order for it.

**MURDER AT SHARON.**—Stephen Crook, residing half a mile from Sharon, was shot about five o'clock last evening by a man named Koffman, and instantly killed. We learn that Koffman went to Crook's house and asked to stay all night. He was refused on account of illness in the family, and he then went to a neighbor's house. Crook left his own house soon, it is said, to go to the house where Koffman had gone. He was met by Koffman, who drew a revolver and shot him through the breast.

Koffman is a roving man, though known in the neighborhood. The murder was witnessed by some other person. He immediately started for the woods in the vicinity, and though pursued, had not been arrested when we last heard. He has lost his left arm, and was dressed in citizens clothes and a military overcoat.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AT FORT ATKINSON.**—We learn from the Chicago Journal that quite an excitement took place in Jefferson county, consequent upon the report that a man had been murdered near Fort Atkinson. It seems that one John Harris, who has the reputation of being a lawless desperado, met a person named Benjamin Ward, who is represented as being a very inoffensive person, at a farm house, that morning, near the fort, when a dispute arose concerning the tail board of a wagon. After the discussion had waxed warm, Harris leveled a gun loaded with pigeon shot at Ward, and fired, lodging the contents in his body. Immediately the alarm was raised, and Harris fled. Several county officers followed in pursuit, but no trace of the murderer was discovered until Monday afternoon, when officer H. A. Porter, of Jefferson county, who had been on his track for several days, learned that he was making for Chicago. Officer Porter followed, and after priving "hore" yesterday morning, put the matter in the hands of Detective Zimmerman, by whom the fugitive was arrested about four hours afterwards. Officer Porter took him back last evening to Fort Atkinson, where he will be examined for trial. The wounds of the injured man, though serious, are not expected to prove fatal.

**CHANGES IN THE STATE AFFAIRS.**—It is given out that Judge White, formerly of Oneida, but now of Whitewater, is to take the place in the bank comptroller's office for the last two years filled by Andrew E. Elmore. Mr. Elmore is about to move to Green Bay, to look after his private business there.

In the governor's office, Mr. Watson, who has been private secretary for six years, has signified his desire to be relieved from further duty in that department, and Mr. Frank H. Firmian, at present assistant attorney general, has taken his place.

Mr. Hale, assistant secretary of state, resigns, and is to be succeeded by Eli A. Spencer, an attorney of Madison.

Elmer Drew, now clerk in the secretary of state's office, exchanges places with Esq. Benedict, assistant superintendent of public property.

**Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.**

### J. H. BALCH.

Having had charge of the Abstract Books J. Bennett, Oneida & Gibbs for the past two years, and from his connection with the public offices as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, and (formerly) Deputy Register of Deeds, and familiarity with the Records of the County is prepared to furnish.

**ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON,** embracing everything on record—Conveyances, Taxes and Judgments, etc. No charge for Examinations, CONSTRUCTION DRAFTS OF SURVEYS, AND AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

Orders left at the Clerk's office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

### J. H. BALCH, Notary Public.

Janesville, Rock County, Wis.

### Machine Oil

Of the very best quality, can be had at the sign of the Golden Marker, Main street, J. C. COLWELL.

### Bibles! Bibles!

Having sold this day at the corner store a large number of Bibles and Pocket Bibles, which we can furnish at a very low price.

### FRESH OYSTERS

READY DAILY, by Express, at WHEELOCK'S, Oct. 1st, 1863. 12c.

A VERY GENERAL ASSEMBLAGE for sale at

newspaper bookstores.

175 TO \$150 PER MONTH.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE CO.

WANT an Agent in each County, to collect

orders for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, screw driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, and give a good compensation.

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

Our Agent for the United States.

nov23/1863/3mcd/9dm.

TO THE PUBLIC!

REMEMBER!

that the

FRENCH VARIETY STORE

is the place where to find the largest, handsomest

and cheapest stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

suitable for Christmas presents. Go there and make an early choice out of this immense variety of goods.

V. J. JEANNEAU, Jr., Hyatt House Block.

N. B.—General discount to country merchants.

deid/10/13.

FOR SALE.

Stitching done to Order.

Mrs. B. M. COE, Agent.

Nov. 10th, 1863.

Far ahead in point of Style and

Quality to any Stock

in this State.

and as good as can be found at any establishment in

the State.

12c.





